

Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Engineering , Undergraduate Culinary Education Study Program

Document Code

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Courses				CODE		Course Fam	ily	Credit W	eight	SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Catering Business Management		nt	8321103032	2			T=3 P=0	ECTS=4.77	4	July 17, 2024	
AUTHORIZATION			SP Develop	er		Course	e Cluster C	coordinator	Study Program	m Coordinator	
							Dr. Hj. Sri Handajani, S.Pd., M.Kes.				
Learning model		Project Based Learning					1				
Program		PLO study program which is charged to the course									
Learning		Program Objectives (PO)									
(PLO)		PLO-PO Matrix	(
				P.O							
		PO Matrix at th	ne end	l of each lea	ırning stage	(Sub-PO)					
			Р	2.0				Week			
				1 2	2 3 4	5 6 7	8	9 10	11 12	13 14	15 16
Short Course Description		After taking this course, students are expected to have understanding and skills in planning and organizing a catering business for institutional/institutional needs, both commercial and non-commercial. This course is a 3 credit practical course which includes: understanding the basic concepts of catering business management, being able to group types of catering businesses, applying planning aspects in organizing a catering business, applying organizing in organizing a catering business, and students being able to organize a catering business. Learning method by giving assignments and exercises/practice. Assessment includes: participation/activity in lectures, independent assignments, group assignments, practical implementation and sub-summative and summative exams.									
Reference	ces	Main :									
		 Brook, Bessie. 1977. Food Service in Institution. Fifth Edition. Canada: John Willey & Sons, Inc. Davis, Bernard and Sally, Stone. 1991. Food and Beverage Management. Second Edition. London: Butterworth Heinemann Ltd. Fadiati, Ari. 2011. Mengelola Jasa Boga yang Sukses. Jakarta: PT Remaja Rosdakarya. Glaiser, Robyn. 1987. Catering: Toward a Career. Longmann: Chesire. John, Pass. 1988. Australian Handbook of Commercial. Catering. Australia: The Macmillan Company Pty Ltd. Kinton, Ronald and Caserani, Victor. 1989. The Theory of Catering. Australia: Edward Arnold. Kotschevar, Lendal and Withrow, Diane. 2008. Mangement By Menu. Fourth Edition. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Mahmood, Khan.1987. Food Service Operation. Wessport.Connecticut: Avi Publishing Company, Inc. Moehyi, Sjahmien. 1992. Penyelenggaraan Makanan Institusi dan Jasa Boga. Jakarta: Penerbit Bharatara. Subroto, Joko. 2003. Food & Beverage and Table Setting. Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia(Grasindo). Wahini, Meda. 2003. Manajemen Jasa Boga. Surabaya: Unesa University Press. Widyastuti, Nurmasari. Adrian Pramono.2014. Manajemen Usaha Boga. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu 									
		Supporters:									
Supporting lecturer		Mauren Gita Miranti, S.Pd., M.Pd. Andika Kuncoro Widagdo, M.Pd. Annisa Nur'aini, S.Pd., M.Pd.									
Week-					uation		Leari Studer [Es	Ip Learnin ning metho nt Assignn stimated tir	ods, nents, ne]	Learning materials [References	Assessment Weight (%)
(5				ndicator	Criteria &		fline (fline)	Online	e (online)		

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(1)

(2)

1	Students are able to understand the basic concepts of food business management	1.Describe the meaning of catering business 2.Explain the reasons why organizing a catering business needs to apply management concepts 3.Describes the history of the development of the food	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Presentations, group discussions and cooperative learning 3 X 50		5%
2	Students are able to understand the basic concepts of food business management	service industry. 1.Explaining systems in catering business organizations 2.Explain the internal components of the catering business organization system	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Presentations, group discussions and cooperative learning 3 X 50		5%
3	Students are able to define types of catering businesses	1. Clarify the types of catering businesses in terms of their characteristics 2. Clarify the types of catering businesses based on specific characteristics 3. Clarify the types of catering businesses based on health requirements	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Group discussions used the Student Teams Achievement Divisions (STAD) method, questions and answers, and assignments: field observations. 3 X 50		5%
4	Students are able to prepare strategic plans for catering business organizations using SWOT analysis	1.Explain the meaning of Strategic planning and types of strategies 2.Explaining the Strategic analysis framework in business organizations 3.Clarifying SWOT Analysis as a Strategy Formulation Tool 4.Compile a paraphrase of the material on how to make a SWOT analysis	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests	Group discussions used the Student Teams Achievement Divisions (STAD) method, questions and answers, and assignments: field observations. 3 X 50		5%

5	Students are able to carry out a SWOT analysis based on the data obtained	Able to analyze company EFAS and IFAS data in the SWOT matrix Able to find possible alternative strategies (SO, ST, WO, WT)	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests	Group discussions used the Student Teams Achievement Divisions (STAD) method, questions and answers, and assignments: field observations. 3 X 50	Material: 5 Bibliography:	5%
6	Students are able to apply organizational aspects in running a catering business	1. Apply the organization of the kitchen section 2. Apply the organization of the washing section 3. Understand the organization of the serving and service section	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Discussion, exercises and assignments 3 X 50		5%
7	Students are able to apply organizational aspects in running a catering business	1. Apply the organization of the kitchen section 2. Apply the organization of the washing section 3. Understand the organization of the serving and service section	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Discussion, exercises and assignments 3 X 50		5%
8	UTS			2 X 50		15%
9	Students are able to run a catering business	1. Implement food ingredient procurement and delivery practices 2. Implement food ingredient standardization practices 3. Implement food ingredient production practices 4. Implement food portion standardization practices 5. Implement food presentation and service practices to consumers	Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	3 X 50 project based learning		5%
10	Students are able to run a catering business	1. Implement food ingredient procurement and delivery practices 2. Implement food ingredient standardization practices 3. Implement food ingredient production practices 4. Implement food portion standardization practices 5. Implement food presentation and service practices to consumers	Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	3 X 50 project based learning		5%

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11	Students are able to run a catering business	Implement food ingredient procurement and delivery practices 2. Implement food ingredient standardization practices 3. Implement food ingredient production practices 4. Implement food portion standardization practices 5. Implement food presentation and service practices to consumers	Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	3 X 50 project based learning		5%
12	Students are able to run a catering business	1. Implement food ingredient procurement and delivery practices 2. Implement food ingredient standardization practices 3. Implement food ingredient production practices 4. Implement food portion standardization practices 5. Implement food presentation and service practices to consumers	Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	3 X 50 project based learning		5%
13	Students are able to run a catering business	1. Implement food ingredient procurement and delivery practices 2. Implement food ingredient standardization practices 3. Implement food ingredient production practices 4. Implement food portion standardization practices 5. Implement food presentation and service practices to consumers	Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	3 X 50		5%
14	Students are able to run a catering business	1. Implement food ingredient procurement and delivery practices 2. Implement food ingredient standardization practices 3. Implement food ingredient production practices 4. Implement food portion standardization practices 5. Implement food presentation and service practices to consumers	Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	3 X 50		5%
15	Students are able to evaluate practical results	1. Prepare a report on the results of the discussion 2. Prepare presentation materials 3. Present the results of the group discussion 4. Give responses / questions and answers	Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Problem based learning 3 X 50		5%

16	UAS				30%
		Form of Assessment : Test	2 X 50		

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	30%
2.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	35%
3.	Test	35%
		100%

Notes

- Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO Study Program) are the abilities possessed by each Study
 Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their
 study program obtained through the learning process.
- 2. The PLO imposed on courses are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge
- 3. **Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
- 4. Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO) is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
- 5. **Indicators for assessing** ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
- Assessment Criteria are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based
 on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and
 unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
- 7. Forms of assessment: test and non-test.
- 8. Forms of learning: Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
- Learning Methods: Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
- 10. Learning materials are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
- 11. The assessment weight is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
- 12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.